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DECEMBER 1998

TERRORISM REVIEW

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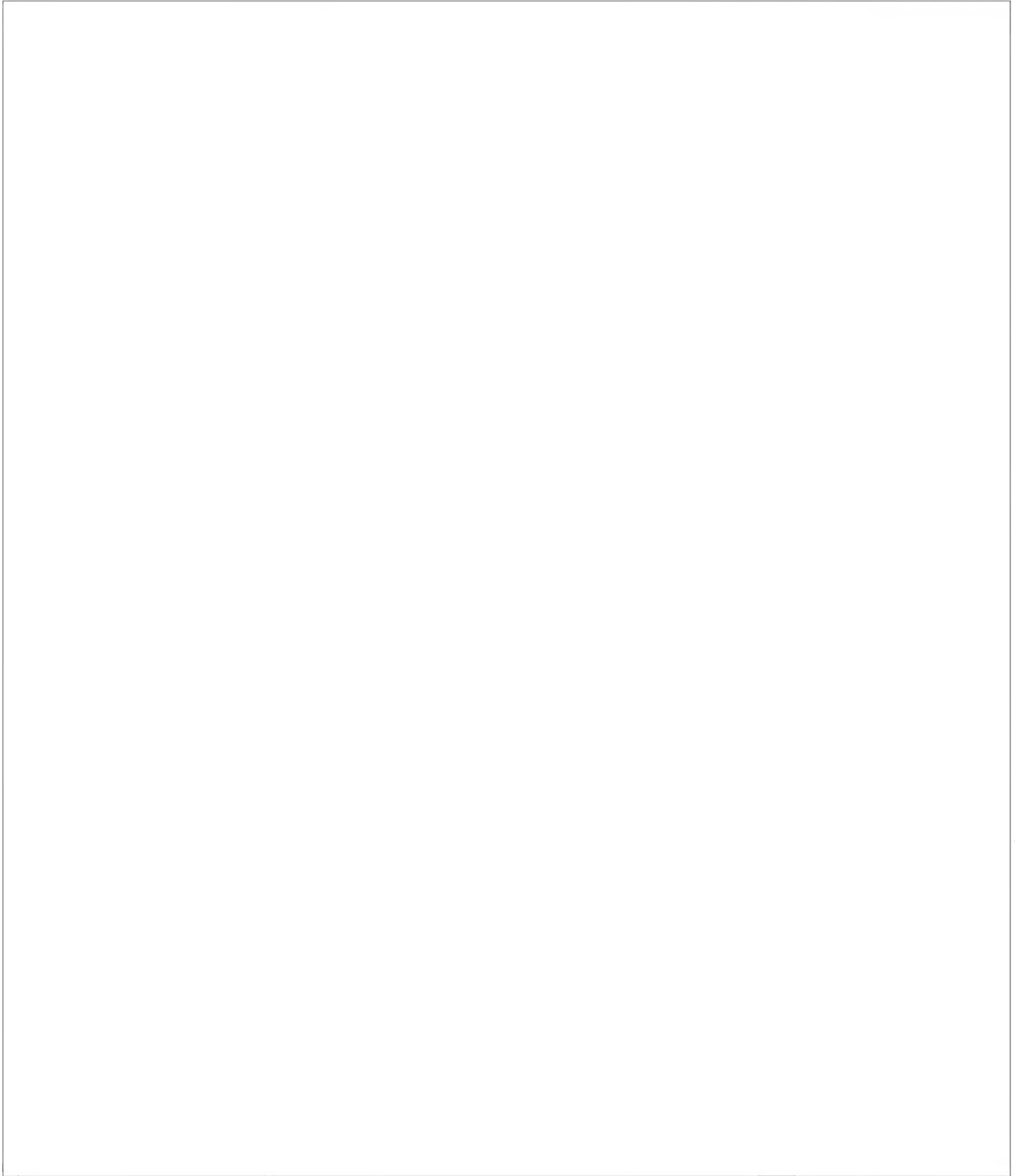
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*This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist
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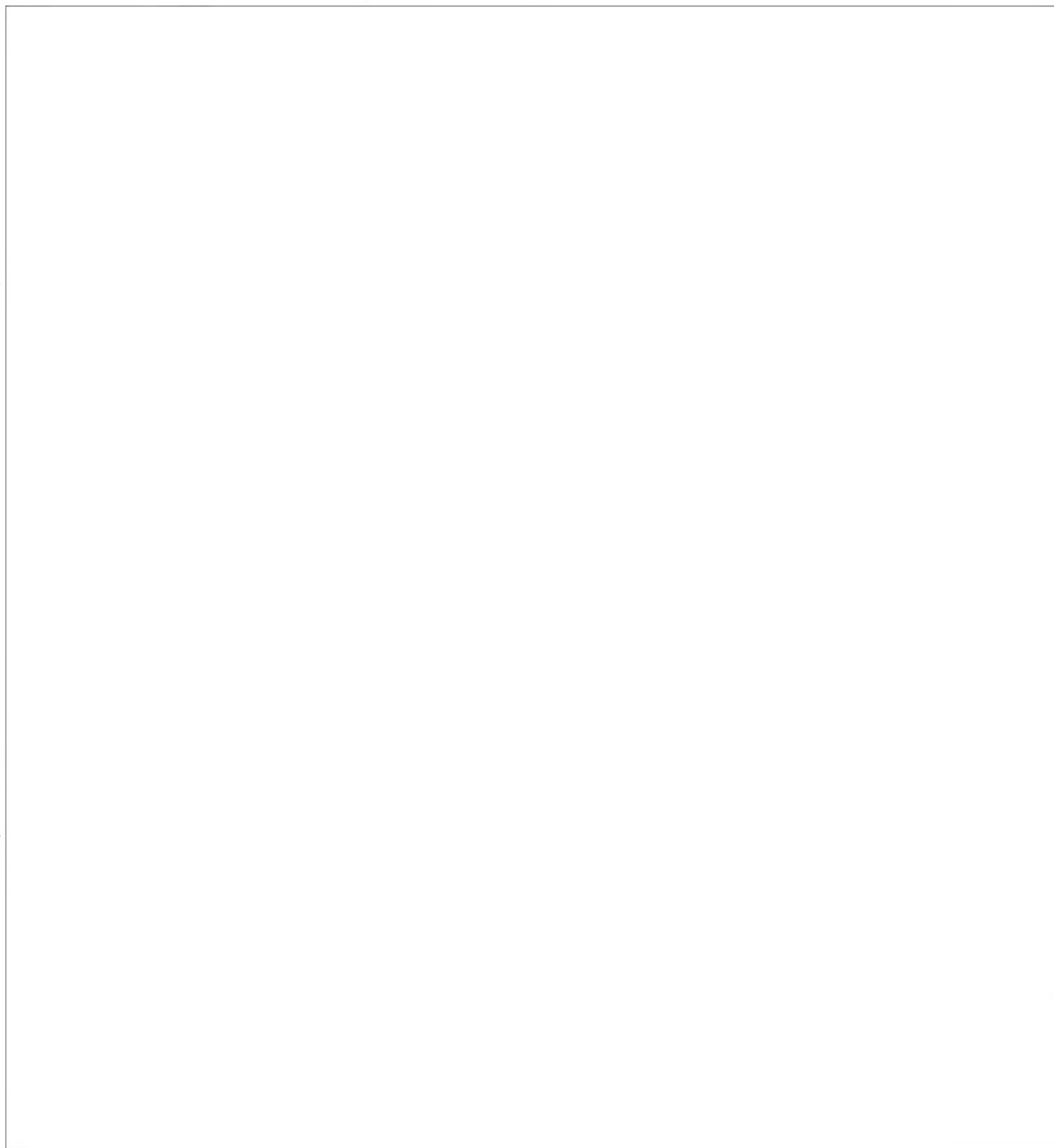
*Information available as of 25 December 1998 was used in this
Review, except where otherwise noted.*

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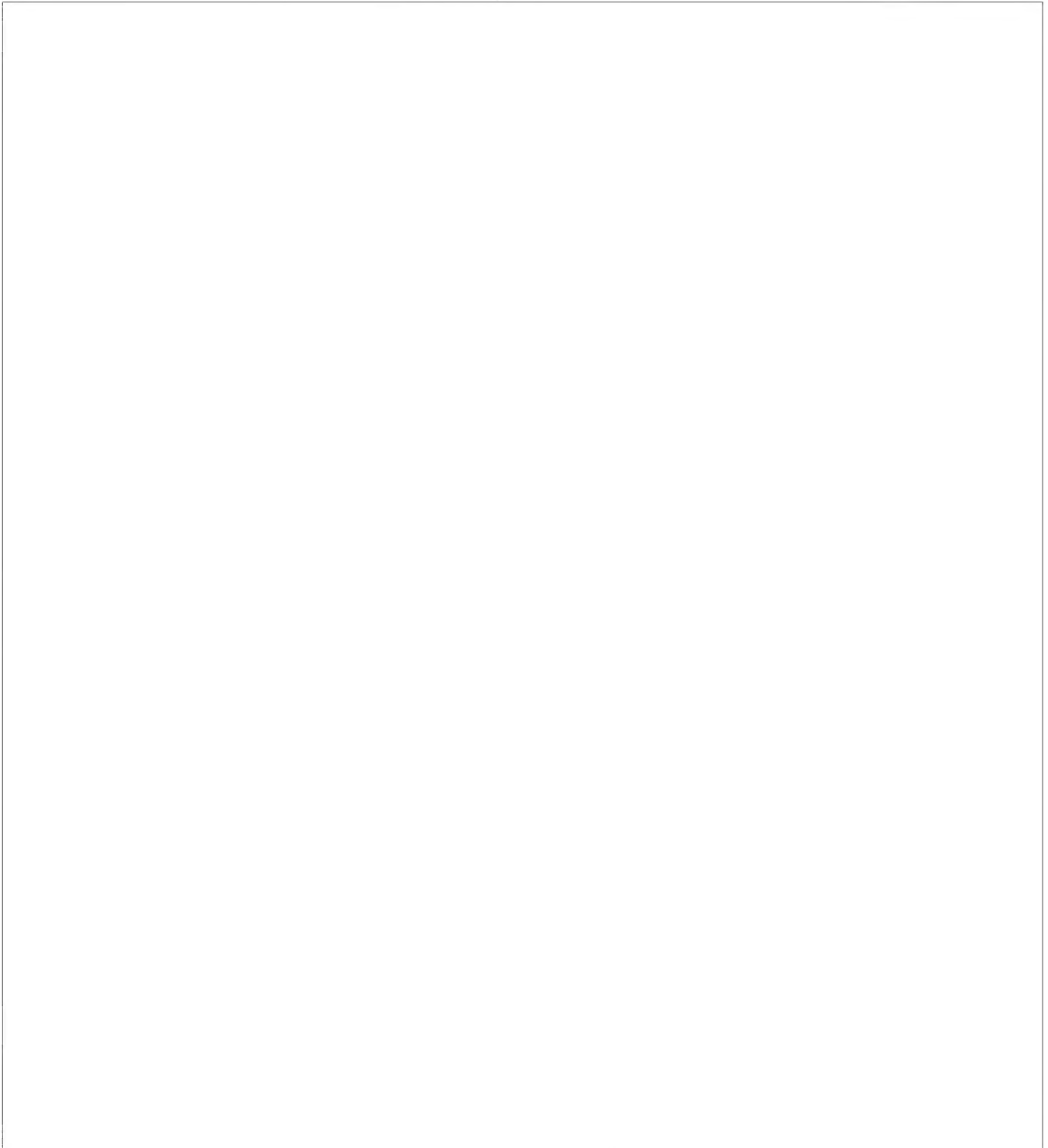


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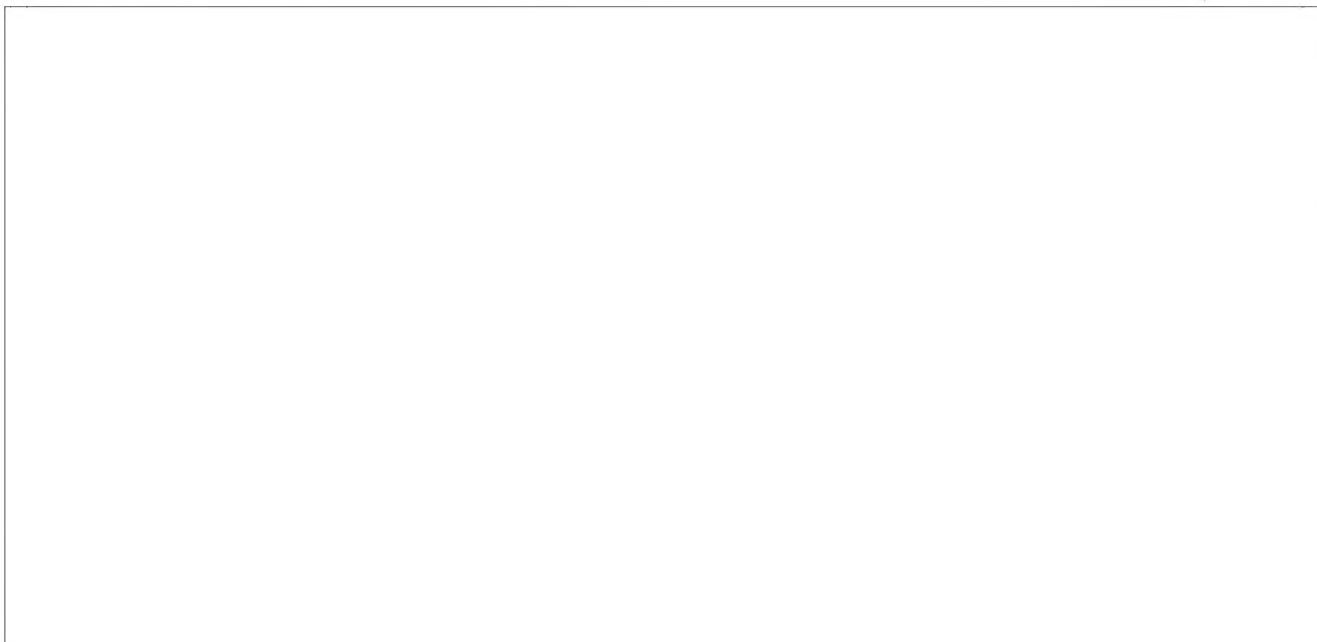
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Terrorist Snapshot

Latin American Terrorist Groups Turn to Criminal Fundraising Activities

Terrorist groups throughout Latin America are turning increasingly to criminal activities, in particular drug trafficking, kidnapping, and extortion, to raise funds to sustain their terrorist campaigns. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) in Colombia are involved heavily in such criminal enterprises,

Drug Trafficking

Terrorist control over key illicit drug cultivation, processing, and transportation areas have contributed to a reliance—in varying degrees—on the large profits available through the narcotics industry. In most cases, terrorist involvement is primarily in the form of extorting money from narcotics traffickers by imposing taxes and providing security services, although terrorist groups are reported to be involved in many aspects of the drug industry.

the FARC obtains most of its revenue from narcotics-related activities. The FARC taxes traffickers' operations, provides security to fields and labs, administers clandestine airstrips, and is involved in coca cultivation and processing in southern Colombia, according to sensitive reporting.

- Over the past 10 years, the ELN has incorporated narco trafficking into its revenue-generating

programs.

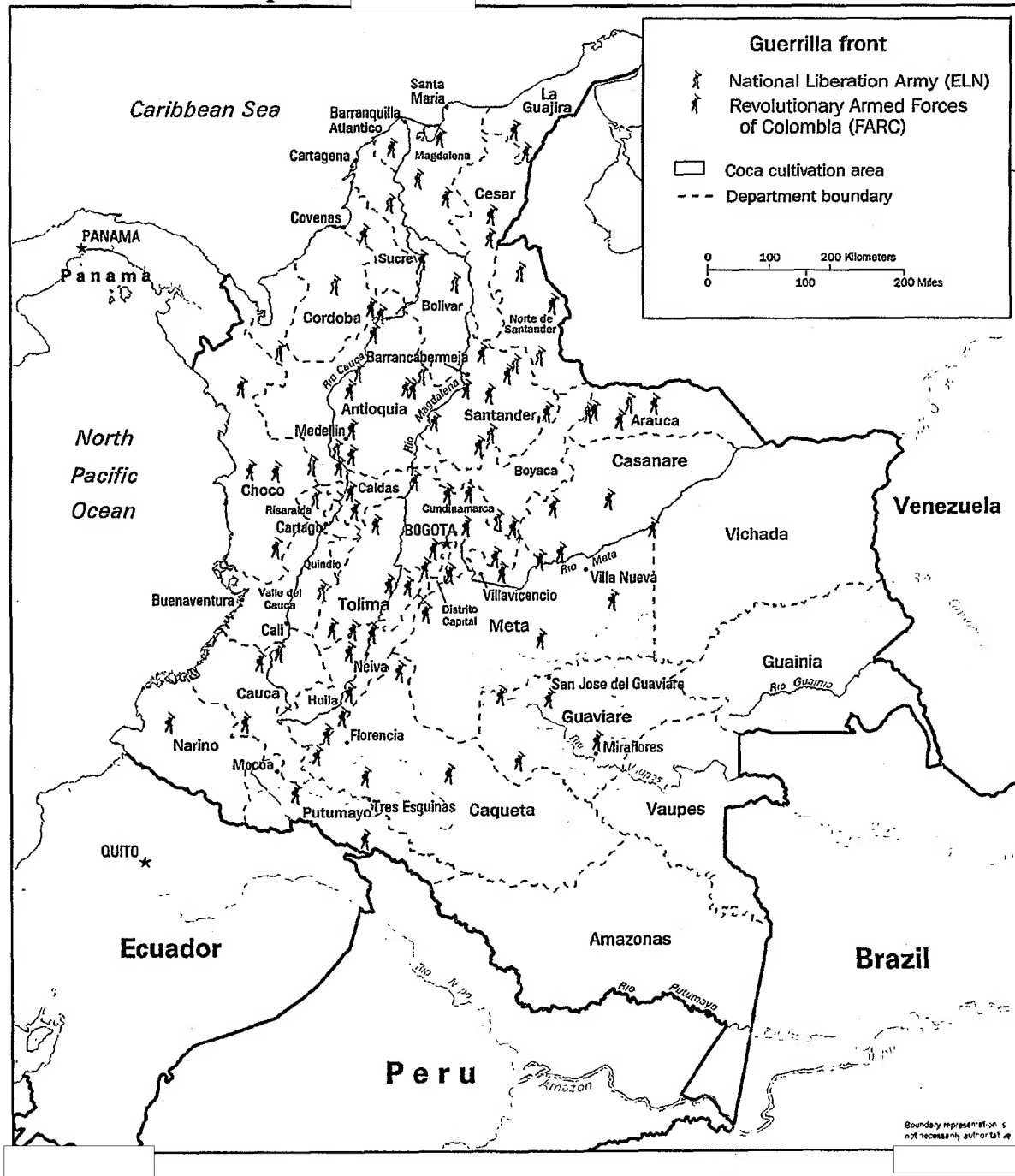
Kidnapping for Ransom

Kidnapping for ransom appears to be on the rise among Latin American terrorist groups because of the potentially enormous financial rewards and the comparatively low risk of arrest or prosecution. An exact hostage count is not available because families usually are instructed not to contact authorities, and the hostage takers most times carry out their death threats if ransom demands are not met or if they are threatened by government security forces. Further muddying the waters, terrorists will try to mask their actions as criminal behavior to avoid unwanted publicity.

- The Colombian Government reports that there were 1,822 kidnappings in Colombia in 1997, more than half of which were carried out by the FARC and ELN. the FARC and ELN currently hold collectively well over 300 hostages, about one-fourth of whom are foreign nationals

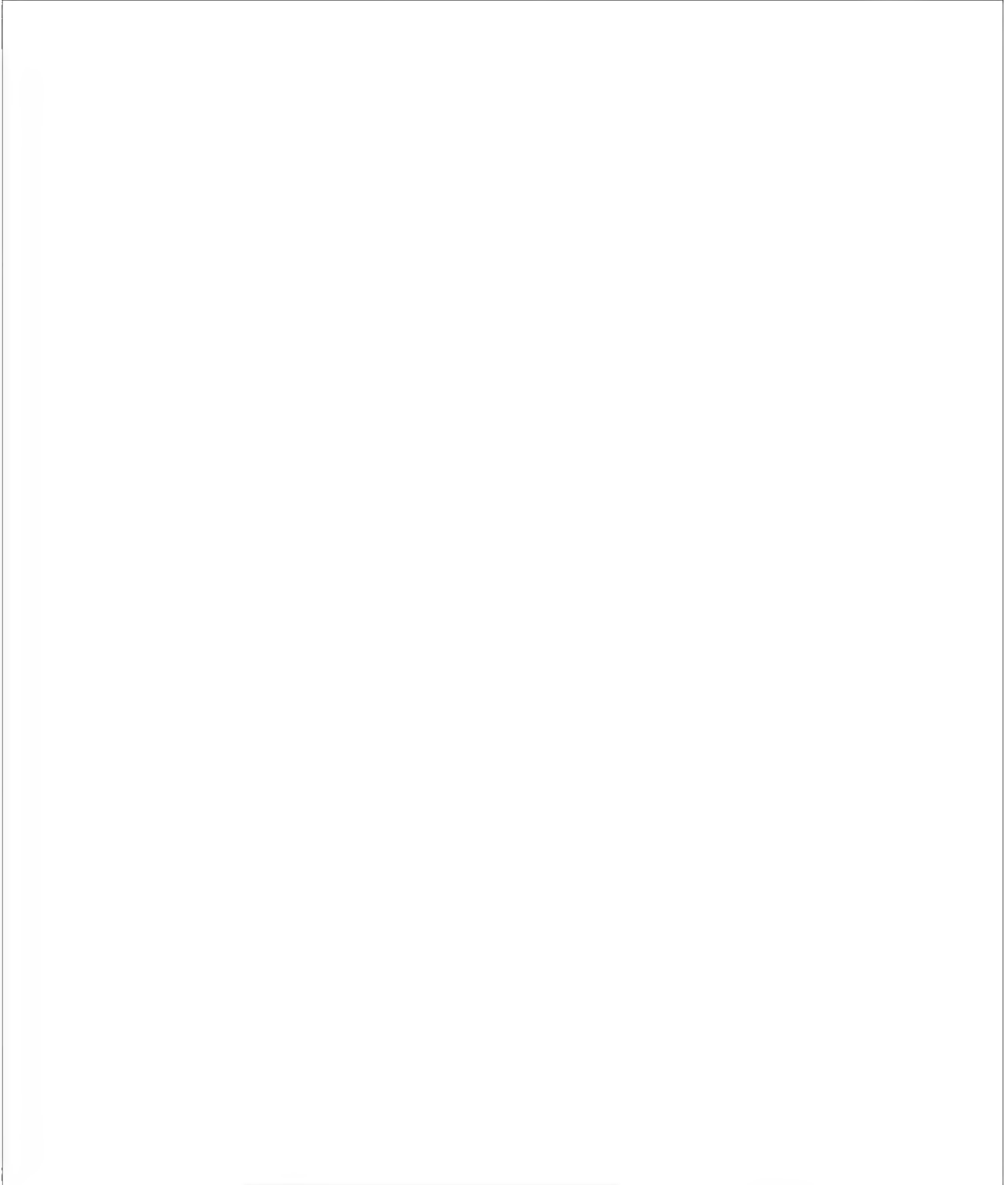
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Colombia: Guerrilla Disposition



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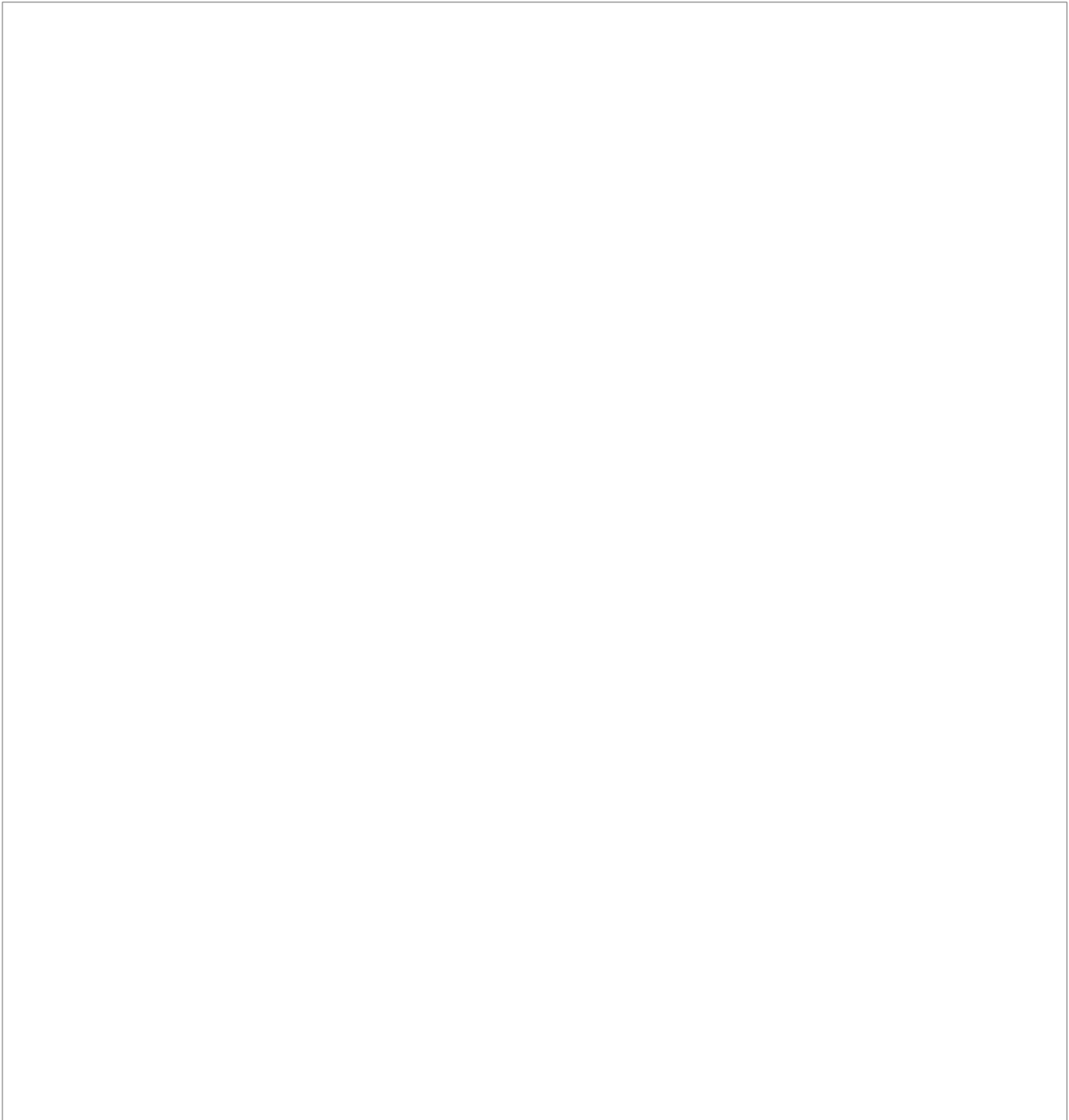
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their control over economically important areas, particularly those where multinational companies have invested heavily in export industries. Often, extortion demands are ongoing, and as long as the corporation agrees to cooperate—usually in the form of a regular donation to the revolutionary cause—it is left alone. Failure to comply likely results in an attack against the corporation's interests.

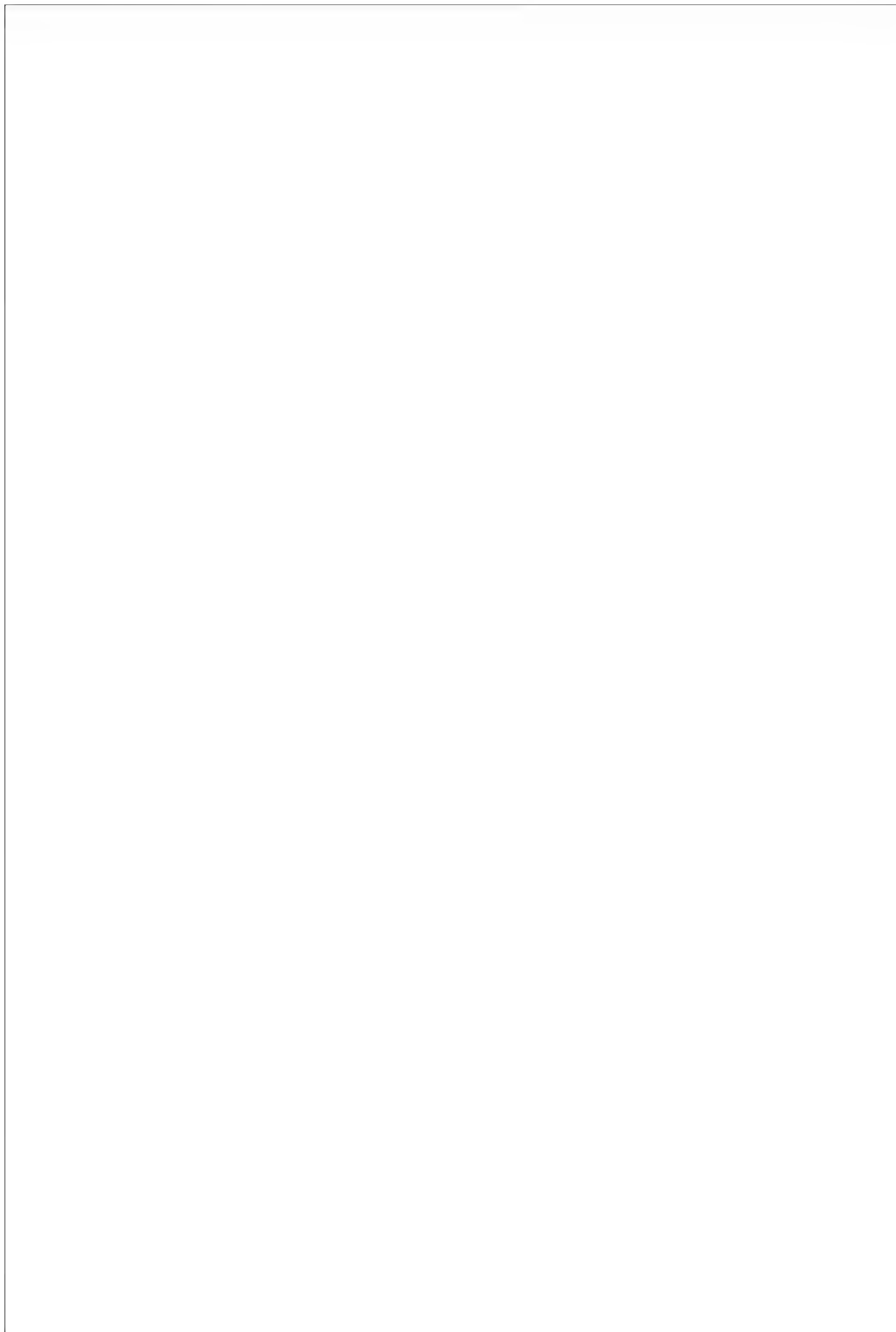
- In March 1997, a US civilian working for a US mining company was kidnapped by FARC guerrillas after company officials refused to provide the terrorists with their requested monthly extortion payment.
- In March, the FARC sent a letter to a wealthy Colombian family requesting roughly \$300,000 in war taxes. The note warned that the failure to comply with the demands would result in the kidnapping or assassination of family members.

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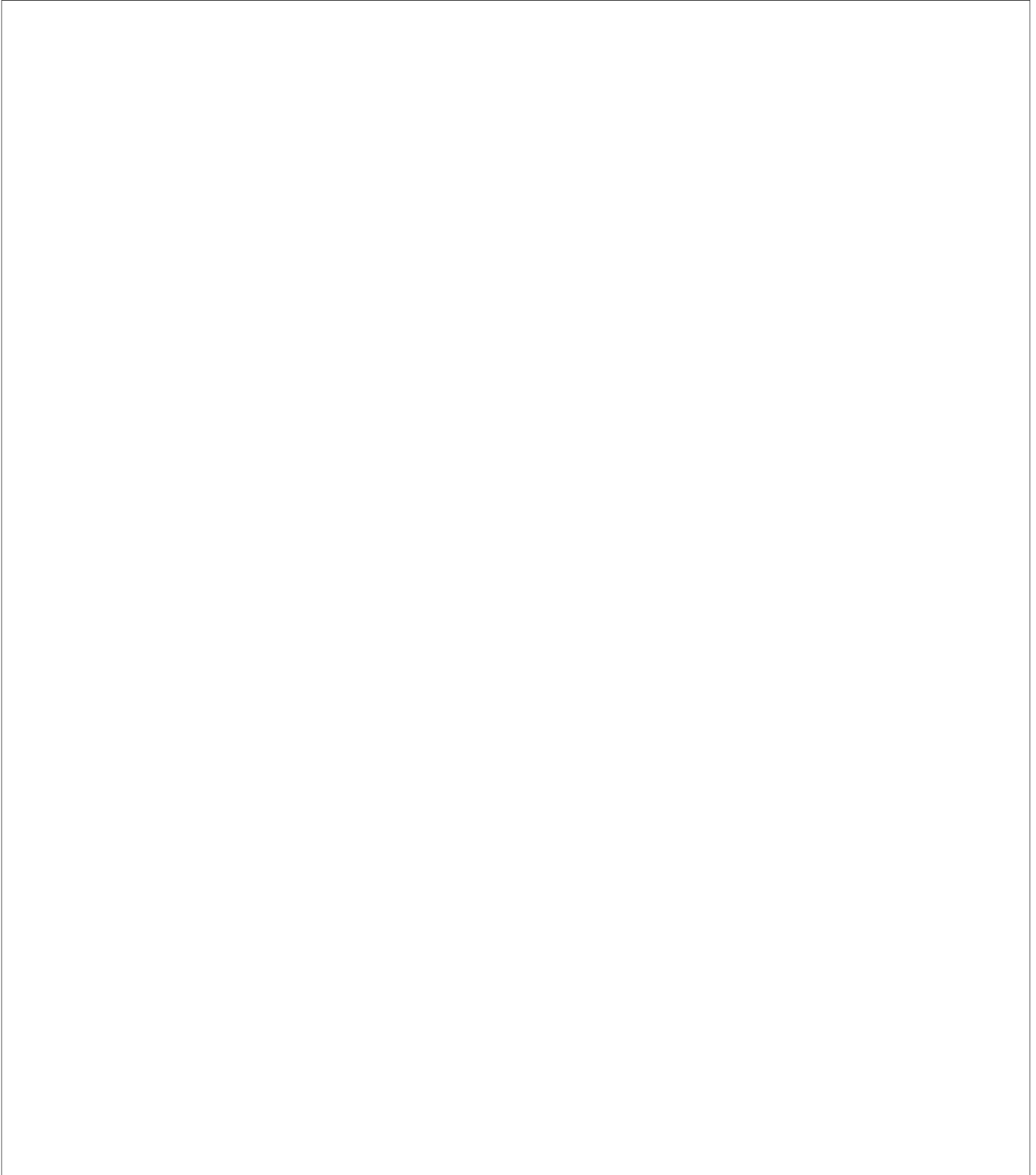


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The Terrorism Diary for January and February 1999

Below is a compendium of January and February dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

1 January 1956	Sudan. Independence Day. Proclamation of republic.
1 January 1965	Palestinians. Palestinian revolution; founding of Fatah.
5 January 1928	Pakistan. Birthday of executed former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
5 January 1996	Palestinians. Assassination of HAMAS bombmaker Yahyah Ayyash.
6 January 1963	Colombia. Founding of the National Liberation Army (ELN).
15 January 1918	Egypt. Birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.
15 January 1922	Ireland. Founding of the Irish Free State.
15 January 1999	Quds Day or Jerusalem Day. Muslims protest Israeli occupation of Jerusalem. (Quds Day is commemorated on the last Friday of Ramadan, which ends on 17 January 1999.)
16 January 1979	Iran. Departure of the Shah from Iran.
16 January 1991	Iraq, Kuwait. Operation Desert Storm begins.
17 January 1974	Colombia. Nineteenth of April Movement (M-19) steals sword of Simon Bolivar from Bogota museum. The group's founding dates from this act.
18 January 1974	Egypt, Israel. Disengagement agreement signed.
25 January 1993	United States. Mir Aimal Kansi shoots and kills Dr. Lansing Bennett and Frank Darling and wounds three others in front of CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia.
26 January 1950	India. Republic Day (national day).
30 January 1933	Germany. Accession to power by Nationalist Socialist (Nazi) Party.
30 January 1972	Northern Ireland. Bloody Monday; 13 killed, 16 wounded during demonstration in Derry.
1 February 1984	India. Kashmir separatist leader Maqbool Butt executed.

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<i>3 February 1963</i>	<i>Iraq.</i> Anniversary of Ba'th Revolution.
<i>4 February 1948</i>	<i>Sri Lanka.</i> Independence Day.
<i>4 February 1979</i>	<i>Iran.</i> Revolution Day.
<i>7 February 1991</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> Assassination of US Defense Department contractor Bobby Eugene Mozelle by Dev Sol terrorists in Adana.
<i>8 February 1963</i>	<i>Iraq.</i> Revolution Day.
<i>13 February 1991</i>	<i>Germany.</i> Red Army Faction fired more than 200 small arms rounds at US Embassy, Bonn; no casualties.
<i>14 February 1979</i>	<i>Iran.</i> Attack on US Embassy in Tehran; the Embassy was briefly occupied and the Ambassador held.
<i>16 February 1992</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> Assassination of Hizballah Secretary-General Musawi in an Israeli air attack.
<i>19 February 1980</i>	<i>Egypt, Israel.</i> Exchange of ambassadors.
<i>22 February 1969</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded.
<i>23 February 1998</i>	<i>Usama Bin Ladin.</i> Bin Ladin and allied groups publish <i>fatwa</i> proclaiming it is incumbent on all Muslims to attack Americans and their allies.
<i>25 February 1991</i>	<i>Iraq.</i> Beginning of the ground war in Desert Storm.
<i>26 February 1993</i>	<i>United States.</i> World Trade Center bombing in New York City.
<i>28 February 1991</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> US Air Force Lt. Col. Alvin Macke wounded during a Dev Sol assassination attempt in Izmir.

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Chronology of International Terrorism—September-November 1998

The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

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Asia

14 November

India: [] suspected Muslim militants threw a grenade near a telephone booth in Srinagar, seriously wounding one person. []

India: [] an explosion at a taxi stand near Srinagar injured four persons and damaged four vehicles. Muslim militants may be responsible. []

17 November

India: In Anantnag, Kashmir, local press accounts reported that suspected Muslim militants detonated a bomb near a bus stand, killing three persons and wounding 38 others. []

India: A bomb exploded near the Madana bridge in Surankot, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring several others [] []

Europe

14 October

Switzerland: A suspected Serb computer hacker forced a Swiss Internet provider to withdraw the Kosovar Albanian newspaper *Glas Kosova* (Voice of Kosovo) and damaged the provider's hard drive. [] suspect the attack to be politically motivated because the address used by the hacker included the initials of the CRNA RUKA (Black Hand) group. On 19 October a person claiming to be a member of the Black Hand Hacker group claimed responsibility for the attack. []

28 October

Greece: Arsonists burned a Jordanian diplomat's vehicle in Athens, causing minor damage. []

31 October

Turkey: People's Liberation Army of Kurdistan (ARGK) guerrillas in Amed severed the Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline in four locations. []

Latin America

22 September

Colombia: Suspected Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnapped a Japanese businessman from his farm in Bogota. []

18 October

Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) rebels bombed the Orensa oil pipeline, killing approximately 71 persons and injuring at least 100 others. The early morning explosion caused major damage when the spilled oil caught fire and

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burned nearby houses in the town of Machuca. The pipeline is jointly owned by the Colombian State Oil Company Ecopetrol and a consortium including US, French, British and Canadian companies. The ELN claimed responsibility [redacted]

22 October *Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas dynamited the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Arauca, spilling 7, 000 barrels of oil.* [redacted]

28 October *Colombia: Suspected FARC rebels dynamited a stretch of the Trans-Andean pipeline in La Hormiga.* [redacted]

28 October *Colombia: Suspected FARC rebels dynamited the Trans-Andean pipeline in Puerto Caicedo.* [redacted]

14 November *Colombia: Armed assailants in Cundinamarca Department followed a US businessman and his family home and kidnapped his 11-year-old son after stealing money, jewelry, one automobile, and two cell phones. The kidnappers are demanding \$1 million ransom.* [redacted]

19 November *Ecuador: Unknown assailants threw a bomb at the US Embassy in Quito, causing minor damage.* [redacted]

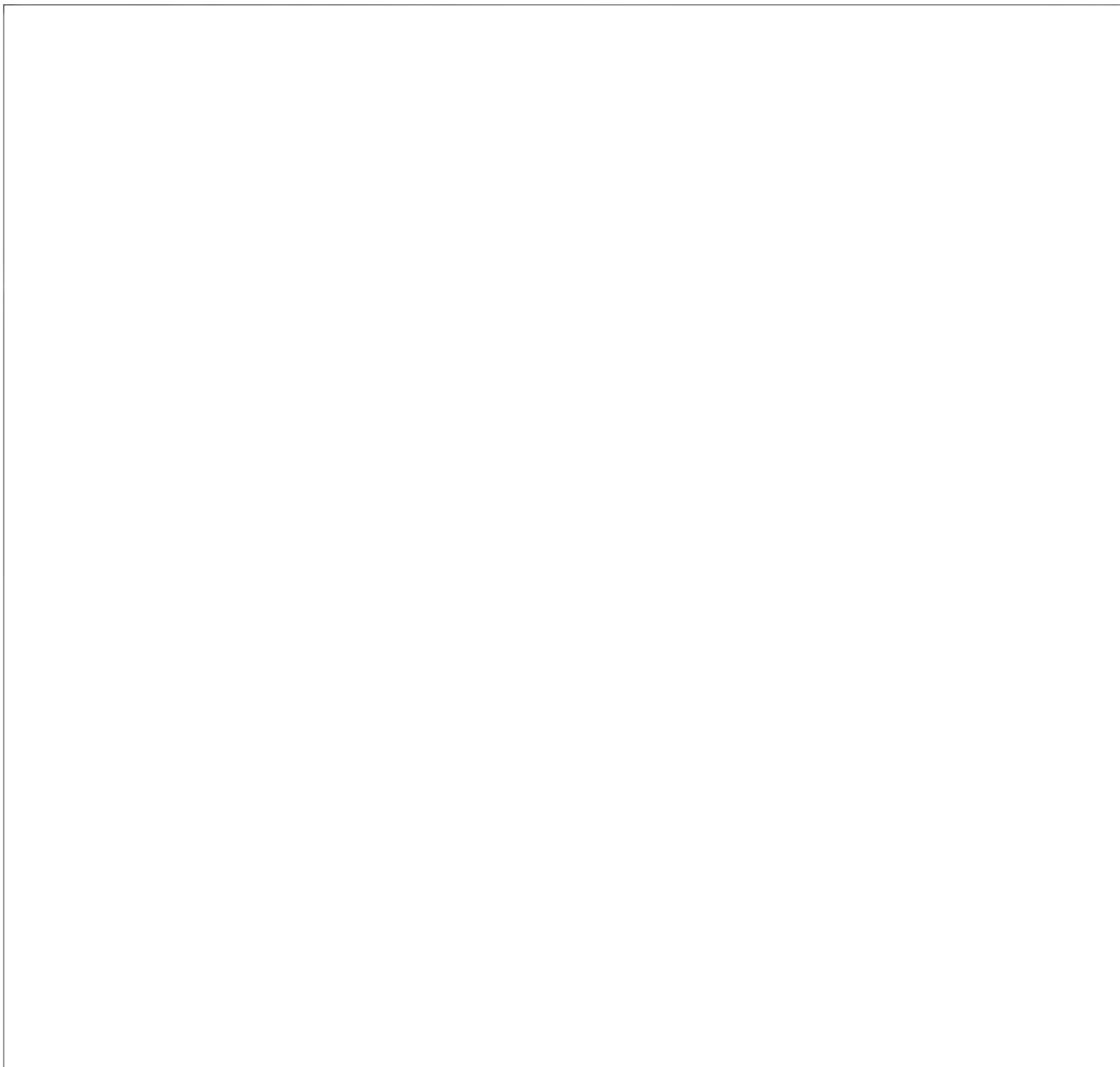
20 November *Argentina: A bomb detonated outside a Citibank branch in Buenos Aires, causing minor damage.* [redacted]

Middle East

28 October *Yemen: Armed tribesmen kidnapped two Belgian citizens in the Mahfed region and demanded the release of a tribesman recently sentenced to death by a Yemeni court. The hostages were released the next day.* [redacted]

[redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—October-November 1998

The incidents and situations below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa

Swaziland

On 20 November a bomb attack in Mbabane killed one person and injured two others. The explosion occurred at the building housing the Deputy Prime Minister's offices while the Prime Minister's new cabinet was being sworn in 1.8 miles away. Local press accounts reported that a previously unknown group called the *Tigers Organization* claimed responsibility.

Asia

India

Armed rebels from the *National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)* attacked a village market in Tripura on 3 November, killing three persons and wounding 10 others.

On 16 November an independent radio station reported that a bomb exploded at a bus stand in Kaithal, Haryana, injuring at least 25 persons and damaging vehicles and shops nearby.

Philippines

On 19 November a bomb exploded on a bus, killing the driver and wounding two passengers. Thirty minutes later a bomb exploded inside a bus terminal in Plaridel, near Dipolog City. No one was injured in the second attack.

Nepal

Maoist rebels blew up a telephone installation on 27 November, killing three police officers and kidnapping 10 others who were guarding the installation.

Europe

Turkey

A bomb exploded inside an Istanbul courthouse on 5 November, injuring two persons and causing major damage. *Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C)* claimed responsibility in a telephone call to the media.

On 17 November in Hakkari, a *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* suicide bomber killed a 12-year-old boy and wounded four soldiers outside a military garrison. On 19 November it was reported that one soldier died from his injuries.

A bomb exploded outside an Istanbul police station on 21 November, causing minor damage. Authorities arrested a *Turkish Communist Party Marxist Leninist (TKP/ML)* member who confessed responsibility for the attack.

On 26 November in Sirnak Province, suspected *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* members sabotaged the Botas oil pipeline, causing 50 tons of oil to burn.

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Latin America

Colombia

On 27 October in Hacari, suspected *Army of National Liberation (ELN)* guerrillas attacked a police station, killing seven officers [redacted]

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas took over the town of Mitu on 1 November, causing major damage and unknown deaths. The *FARC* used mortars, homemade gas canisters, fragmentation grenades, and heavy machine gun fire to seize control of the governor's offices, police headquarters, the local bank and municipal airstrip, and to destroy the communications tower. [redacted]

On 4 November, Colombia Security Forces retook the town of Mitu. Official reports confirm 55 persons dead and 22 persons unaccounted for. [redacted]

On 20 November in Bogota, explosions in eight different branches of the Cattleman's Bank caused major damage to the banks and surrounding shops. The *Army of National Liberation (ELN)* claimed responsibility [redacted]

Venezuela

On 4 November, in Zulia, a grenade exploded, killing four persons and wounding eight others. No group claimed responsibility. [redacted]

A bomb detonated outside the Democratic Action (AD) headquarters in Guasdalito on 4 November, causing major fire damage. [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

On 9 November in Blinda, militants launched a mortar attack, injuring 10 persons and causing damage to retail shops, homes, and a bus. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* probably is responsible. [redacted]

On 16 November in Khemis, militants killed eight persons and injured 10 others. The *GIA* probably is responsible. [redacted]

On 16 November in Oran, militants shot and killed a former general in the Algerian military. The *GIA* probably is responsible. [redacted]

Israel

On 6 November, a car exploded in the crowded outdoor market area of Mehane Yehuda in Jerusalem, wounding 21 persons and killing the two occupants of the vehicle. Authorities found two suitcases loaded with explosives and nails in the wreckage, leading them to believe the explosives detonated before the suitcases could be left in the marketplace. The *Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)* claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to the Jerusalem police. [redacted]

[redacted]

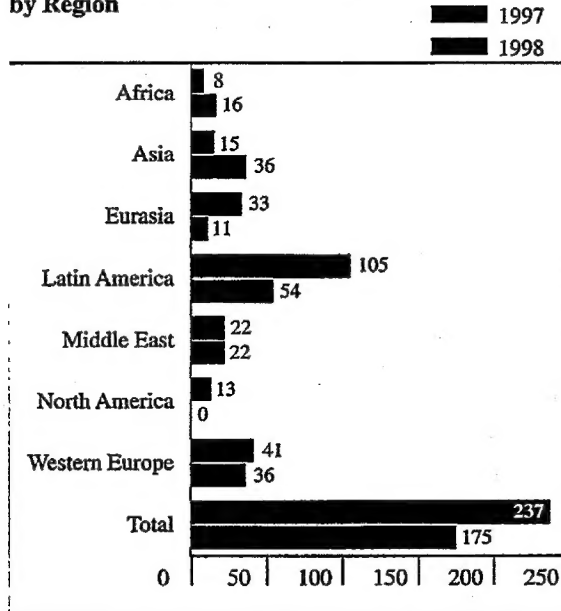
[redacted]

Trends in Terrorism

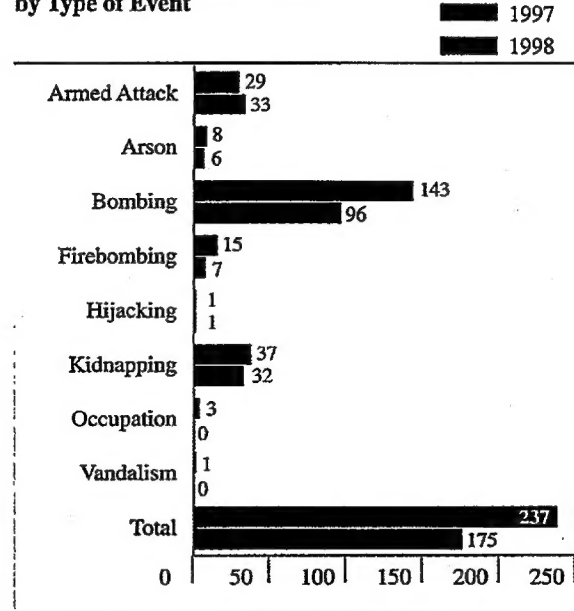
International Terrorism, Third Quarter 1998: A Statistical Comparison With Third Quarter 1997

Note scale changes

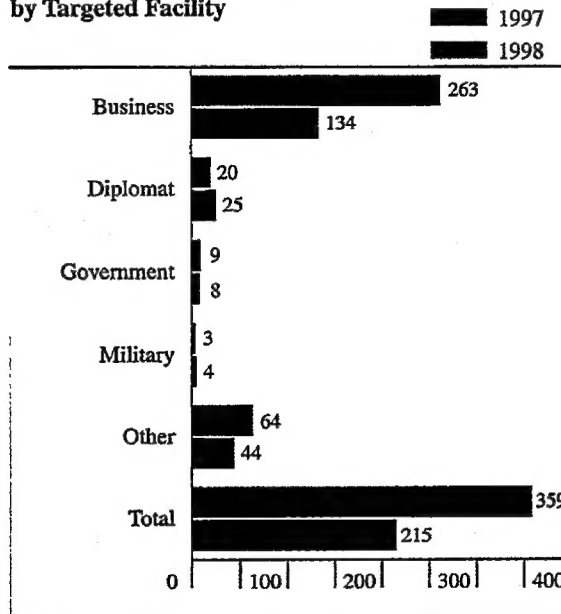
International Terrorist Incidents, by Region



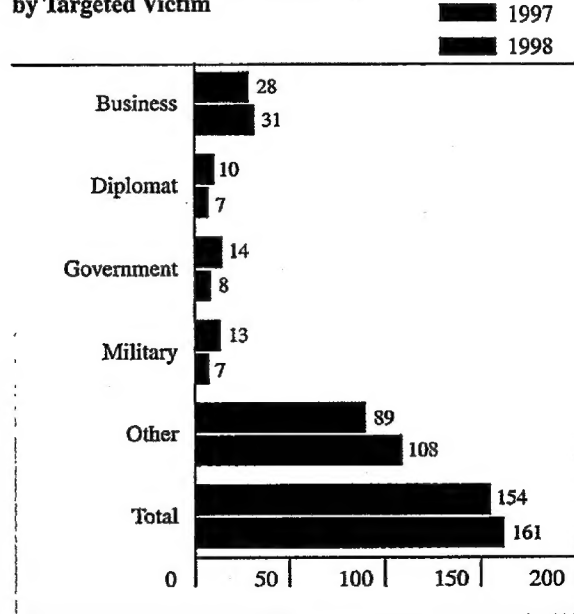
International Terrorist Incidents, by Type of Event



International Terrorist Incidents, by Targeted Facility

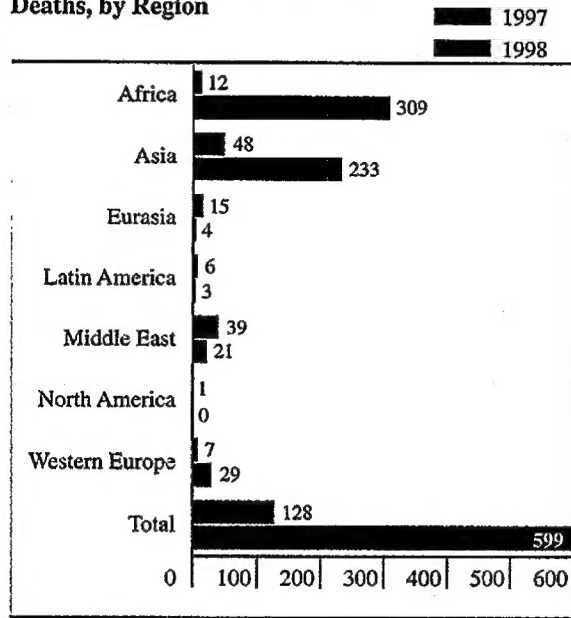


International Terrorist Incidents, by Targeted Victim

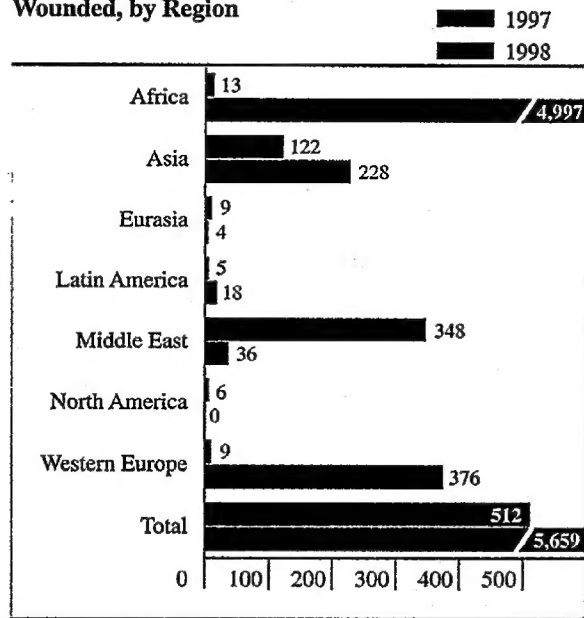


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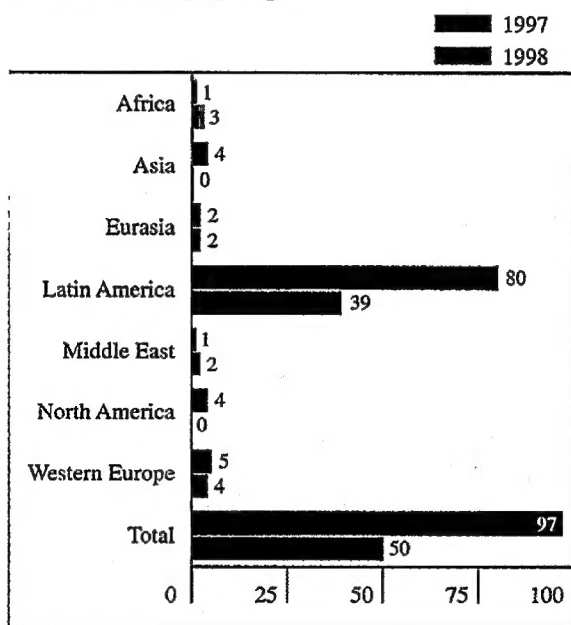
**International Terrorist Incidents,
Deaths, by Region**



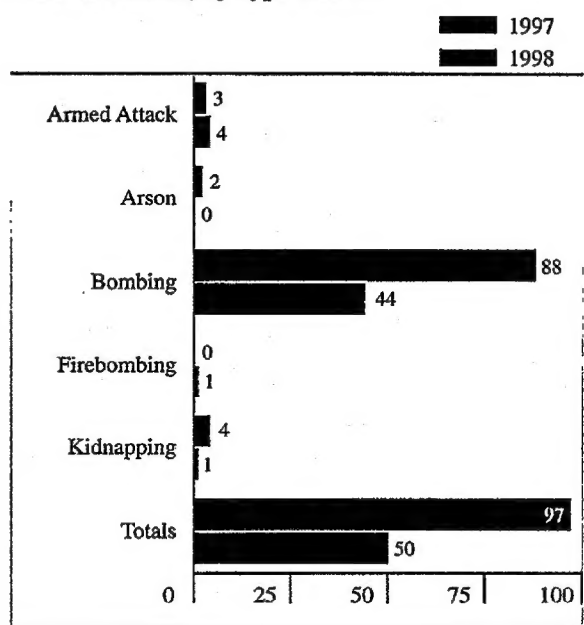
**International Terrorist Incidents,
Wounded, by Region**



Anti-US Attacks, by Region

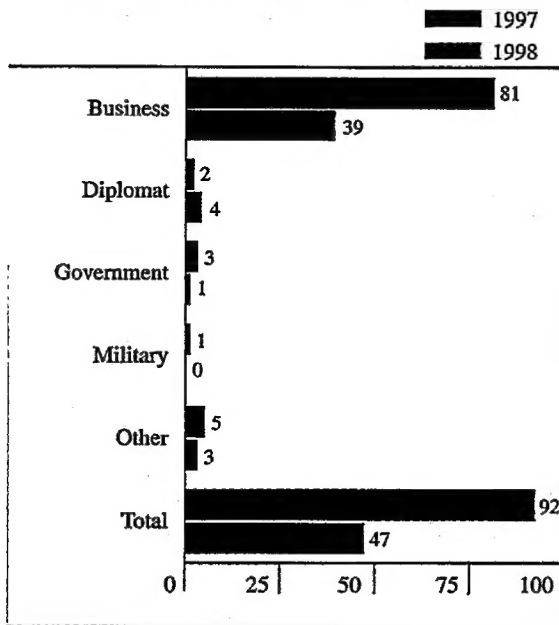


Anti-US Attacks, by Type of Event

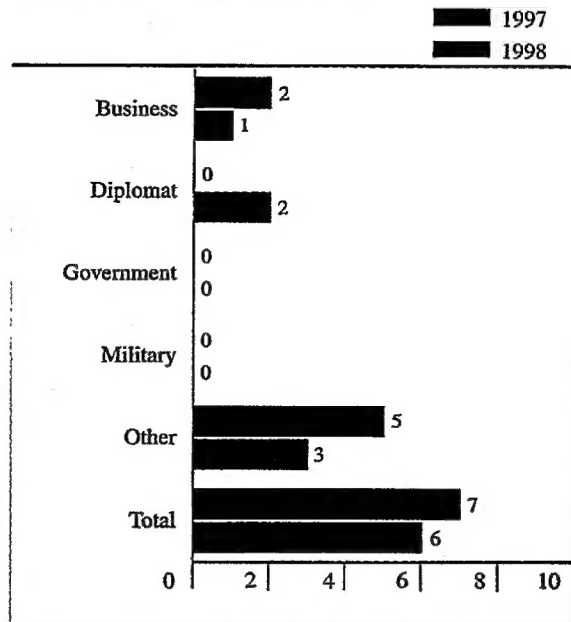


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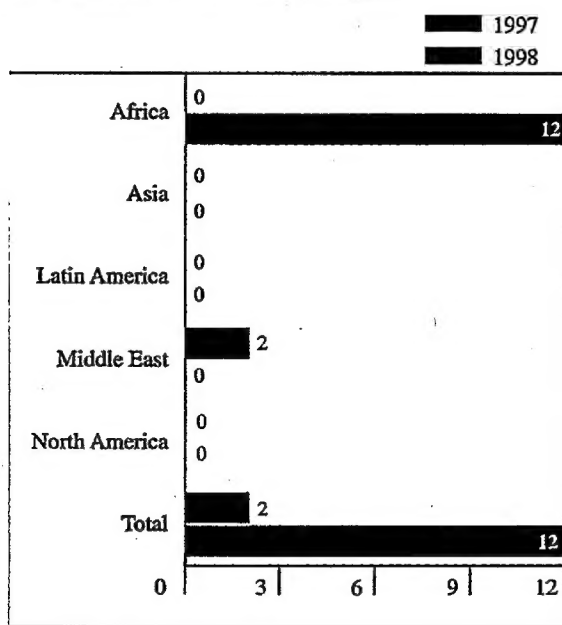
Anti-US Attacks, by Targeted Facility



Anti-US Attacks, by Targeted Victim



Anti-US Attacks, Deaths, by Region



Anti-US Attacks, Wounded, by Region

